

ONE YEAR OF WILSON;
WHAT IT MEANS TO U. S.C. D. Hilles and W. F. McCombs, Chairmen
of Republican and Democratic Committees,
Take Widely Divergent Views.

ONE SEES BOSS; OTHER GREAT LEADER

One Says Legislation Has Been Accomplished at Expense
of True Presidential Function; the Other
Points to Alleged Benefits.

One year of Wilson? What has it meant to this country? When Woodrow Wilson became President one year ago next Wednesday he was a novelty in American politics. He differed from the type and temperament of his predecessors, who, by long experience in politics and hard work, had gained the highest place the American people had to bestow.

Woodrow Wilson was essentially a student and a theorist, clad in the atmosphere that pervades the university, and with no experience in practical politics save that gained in the little more than two years he had served as Governor of New Jersey.

This difference between Mr. Wilson and his predecessors were accentuated to a large degree when he delivered his inaugural address, in which he said:

"This is not a day of triumph—it is a day of dedication. Here must not be the forces of party, but the forces of humanity. Men's hearts wait upon us, men's lives hang in the balance, men's hopes call upon us to say what we will do. Who shall live up to the great trust? Who dares fail to try? I summon all honest men, all patriotic, all forward-looking men, to my side. God helping me, I will not fail them, if they will but counsel and sustain me."

Hence the questions: What has one year of Wilson done for this country? Has a college professor, with no practical experience in national affairs, been able to guide the destinies of the American people in such a way as to make them happy and contented?

There are two men in this country whose duty it is to keep their hands on the pulse of the people. They are William F. McCombs, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Charles D. Hilles, chairman of the Republican National Committee, and they give to the readers of The Tribune today their impressions of what one year of Wilson has meant to the country.

Several Senators and Representatives, Republican, Democratic and Progressive, also give the readers of The Tribune their impressions of one year of Wilson.

"TRUSTED BY THE PEOPLE."

With the exception of two or three, no President in the history of this country has so caught the imagination of the American people as President Wilson. As to him this country is almost non-partisan. He has so demonstrated his capacity of leadership, his honesty and integrity of purpose and his statesmanship that the people are willing to trust him in the most trying circumstances.—William F. McCombs.

By WILLIAM F. MCCOMBS.

Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

The ending of the first year of the Wilson administration at Washington finds the Democratic party enjoying the confidence of the American people more fully than it has for fifty years or more. It finds the vast majority most satisfied with the federal government that has been the case for several decades.

The year at Washington just ending has been one of splendid achievement and has answered completely in the affirmative a question which was formerly frequently propounded, "Can the Democratic Party be trusted?" The year has been remarkable not only in respect of things done, but in the manner of their accomplishment.

To recast the currency system of the nation, to rewrite the tariff so as to eliminate long-standing privileges and make it a true instrument of taxation instead of oppression, to inaugurate an administrative policy whereby the federal government is brought to serve the whole nation instead of privileged groups—these accomplishments alone make a record which might well serve as a statement of brilliant success for an entire term of a President.

To encompass the reform of fundamental errors and evils ingrained in and affecting every branch of American commerce without disturbing the delicate balance of business is an achievement almost as great as the results to be attained by the legislation itself.

It is a matter for congratulation for the country and of honest satisfaction to all Democrats that these great reforms under the courageous guidance of President Wilson have been accomplished through an admirable solidarity on the part of a Democratic Congress and have left the Democratic party unshaken and stronger than ever.

It is a matter of more than passing interest that a Democratic Congress has rewritten a tariff after a Republican Congress, setting itself to the same task, brought itself almost to a condition of

"USURPER IN LEGISLATION."

No President previously has ever construed his office to constitute him the legislative leader to the exclusion of practically everything else; the development is extra-constitutional, and has already resulted in a serious impairment of the efficiency of the different departments of the government. Even if the legislation results in accomplishing what the President intends it shall, it is at the expense of his true constitutional function of taking care that the laws be duly executed.—Charles D. Hilles.

By CHARLES D. HILLES.

Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

The Wilson administration has been in power one year. Its promises to promptly revise the tariff and currency laws have been redeemed, despite conflicting interests within the party line, through the President's intrepid leadership and unusual control. Woodrow Wilson's will has been the most notable political development of the year. He has superseded the ordinary functions and processes of legislation and administration.

The genius who harnessed Niagara Falls and utilized and gave direction to its energies has nothing on the President. He has harnessed and driven his Congress with consummate skill, and the public, apparently more interested in the performance than in the quality and effect of the legislation produced, has accepted the result with complete acquiescence. No President has ever been given by his opponents so free a hand or been subjected to so little criticism, capricious and otherwise, as Mr. Wilson. This is largely due to the fact that his Republican opponents regard with satisfaction his absolute control of the Democratic majority in Congress. If that majority were to run its own course the result would be so harmful to the country as to rebound to their partisan advantage. Patriotism being higher than partisanship, we are glad to see the President drive this particular team with such complete control. To have passed the tariff and currency bills in one year was a great achievement. The result of this is that the party must suffer if the President has made mistakes.

Danger in His Domination.

Colonel George Harvey, in speaking of the President's autocratic attitude, has said: "It is an administration Congress. President Wilson assumed command, as leader of his party, immediately upon his election, and he has maintained his authority by sheer driving force, supplemented by discriminating use of patronage."

Usurpation is a charge that is always made against a President who is successful in getting his measures through the Congress, and there is a normal reaction which follows every Presidential victory. We already hear rumblings of discontent. It seems almost impossible that there should not spring up leaders of force who will be impatient of the President's arbitrary control. No President previously has ever construed his office to constitute him the legislative leader to the exclusion of practically everything else; the development is extra-constitutional, and has already resulted in a serious impairment of the efficiency of the different departments of the government. Even if the legislation results in accomplishing what the President intends it shall, it is at the expense of his true constitutional function of taking care that the laws be duly executed. It is a great misfortune that the people seem to regard the Congress with so little favor that they accept the President's invasion of its rights with so much equanimity.

It is too early to determine whether the people will approve the two great measures as adopted; we are as yet restricted to conjecture. We all hope that the new federal reserve act will amend the currency system beneficially. The Democratic platform contained a fierce denunciation of the Aldrich monetary

SCENES IN CITY'S THIRD BIG STORM OF WINTER.



In front of the Public Library, on Fifth Avenue.

HUERTA TO QUIT
HIS CAPITAL AND
LEAD AT TORREONO'Shaughnessy Tells Bryan
Dictator Will Take Command
Against Villa.OPPOSING LEADERS
ARE MEXICO'S BESTEngagement Likely To Be
Decisive, and Washington
Is Thrilled.

SUBTLE STRATEGY SEEN

Observers Think Federals Have
Not Been Badly Beaten, and
Huerta May Be Chukling.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, March 1.—Nelson O'Shaughnessy, American Chargé d'Affaires, cabled to the State Department to-day from Mexico City that General Huerta will quit the capital and take the field in person against the Constitutional forces at Torreon.

This will pit the foremost two military leaders of Mexico, Pancho Villa and Huerta, in a struggle which may go far toward settling the strife between the Federals and the Constitutionalists for the mastery of the Mexican government.

Huerta, according to dispatches from the Texas border, has 20,000 well armed and seasoned troops at Torreon. Villa, pleading recently to the charge that he had been "skulking" at Chihuahua and unnecessarily slow in attacking the government troops at Torreon, said he had only 15,000 irregular troops, poorly armed, with no commissariat, and wearied by their struggles to drive the Federals from the north.

A meeting between the two armies is inevitable if Huerta takes the field, and that it will be a battle which will make other conflicts in Mexico's series of wars seem insignificant is conceded on all sides, even by the heartiest enemies Huerta has here. The dictator is recognized here as a soldier second to none in the republic since political conditions sent Porfirio Diaz out of the country.

Huerta a Diaz Discovery.

Huerta is a discovery of Diaz. The present President is of an old Mexican family and is in part Indian. He attended the military school at Chapultepec. In it he excelled as a strategist. He was assigned to field duty by Diaz, and made a name and fame for himself as a pursuer of bandits and as a soldier in the activities of the mobile army.

President Diaz thought it a waste of talent to keep Huerta away from the Mexican war office, and he was brought into it. He chose the geographical division, and soon fitted himself for the future by acquiring what is said to be the best knowledge of Mexico's topography of any man in the republic.

When Diaz fell Huerta attached himself to the government of Francisco Madero. When the revolt headed by Felix Diaz, who was liberated from prison to lead it, plunged Mexico City into its eight days of warfare and slaughter, Generals Blanquet and Huerta forced Madero to yield. Huerta then formed his alliance with Felix Diaz, who had been chief of the city's police and was a nephew of Porfirio Diaz. Blanquet and Huerta forced Madero to yield on February 18, 1913. On February 23 Madero and Vice-President Suarez were assassinated.

After that the government became Huerta's. Although Felix Diaz was a denunciation of the Aldrich monetary

Whitridge taking no chances with this storm—Snowplough at work on 42d street crosstown tracks.

"MATTY" STICKS TO GIANTS
Will Play in National League
Only, He Says.

Marlin, Tex., March 1.—"I have no intention of playing elsewhere than in the National League," said Christy Mathewson, of the New York Nationals, to-night, discussing his possible baseball connections for next season and an alleged Federal League offer that he could "name his own terms."

"I do not take that Federal League offer seriously," Mathewson continued. "I did get a telegram from President Gilmore, asking if I would consider an offer to manage the Brooklyn team, but no terms were stated, and I have not replied."

It is understood that President Hempstead of the Giants and Mathewson will meet to-morrow to thrash out the amount of salary and other details of the pitcher's new contract.

JUNIOR REPUBLIC
FOUNDER CLEAREDGeorge's Attitude Toward Girl
Citizens, However, Is Strongly
Disapproved.

William R. George, founder of the George Junior Republic at Freeville, N. Y., has been acquitted of the charge that his conduct with young girls at the institution was immoral, but the judges appointed by the investigating committee of the National Association of Junior Republics in their report express strong disapproval of the attitude he assumed toward the girls. The three judges were Joseph H. Choate, Justice Samuel Seabury, of the Supreme Court, and Miss Lillian D. Wald.

They have handed in their report to the committee, and it will be discussed by the national association at the Bar Association to-morrow evening, after which it will be made public.

The special committee of the State Board of Charities, which investigated the charges independently, reported on December 17 last, and recommended that George be eliminated from the institution, and also that all the girl "citizens" be taken from the place. No attention was paid to this report.

The investigation was begun about eight months ago. George incorporated his republic at Freeville on July 21, 1896, for the purpose of "establishing, founding, carrying on and managing an institution for the reception and education of children in need of a home."

It was said last night that there is no likelihood that George's position will be materially affected and that under no circumstances will he be asked to withdraw.

BEACHEY FALLS 1,600 FEET

Rights Himself 400 Feet Up
and Escapes Death.

Santa Barbara, Cal., March 1.—While "loping-the-loop" here to-day Lincoln Beachey lost control of his biplane and fell 1,600 feet. He managed to right himself 400 feet from the ground and escaped with slight injuries.

Beachey's machine crashed into a tree, but was only slightly damaged.

JOBLESS INVADE
2 MORE CHURCHESFirst Presbyterian, 5th Ave.
nue, and Mott Street Edi-
fice Give Welcome.VISITORS GET BOTH
MONEY AND FOODFather Coppo Preaches to the
Men and Promises to Assist
in Finding Work.

Two churches were invaded by the unemployed last night. One of them is on Fifth avenue, and there the men were given 30 cents each. The other was in Chinatown, and there the starving men were fed and permitted to remain all night, while the priest prayed that they might receive help.

Because of the threats made during the week by leaders of the I. W. W. that the churches would be seized there were grave fears at the Old First Presbyterian Church, at Fifth avenue and 12th street, many of the members of which are very wealthy. A guard of police was procured.

There was a congregation of only sixty-five, of whom thirty were women, when, about 8 o'clock, a disturbance was heard at the doors. The singing of the hymn, "Upward Where the Stars Are Burning," was stopped as Patrolmen Abrahams hurried in for advice.

Abrahams had a consultation with the elders, Harry Best, W. Whitman Nelson, Charles E. Davis and Charles L. Thorne, who is treasurer of the church and its charities. When the policeman announced that there were eighty-three men outside, believed to be members of the I. W. W. and apparently prepared to make a disturbance if not let in, it was decided to throw open the doors.

As the unemployed pressed in, all of them very wet and most of them without overcoats, the members of the church hurried into the gallery and left the entire floor to the intruders. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, went into the pulpit and said:

"As followers of Christ, we are very glad you have come to us, and we will do what we can to help you."

The leader of the men, who was wearing only a thin suit, and did not give his name, asked that he might speak, and was given permission. He said:

No Homes; Nothing to Eat.

"We have come here in the cause of humanity. You know what the night is like outside. None of us has anything to go on anything to eat. We do not want charity. We are men, able to work and wanting work, and we feel we are entitled to somewhere to sleep and something to eat."

A man at the back of the crowd shouted: "We came here for shelter, and intend to remain here. We have already broken the law; we are vagrants. What are you going to do about it?"

Others began to shout, and for a moment the situation took on an ugly

CITY SNOW-BOUND;
BIG TRAIN TIE-UPSeventy-two-Mile Wind Drives Tempest That
Causes Four Deaths and Big Damage
While Carrying Havoc Along Coast.

MORE STORM DUE; JERSEY HARD HIT

Ten Inches of Wet Snow Ties Up Traffic, Snapping Tele-
graph, Light and Fire Alarm Wires—Four Steamers
Delayed—Eight Rescued from Barges.

Borne on a seventy-two-mile gale from the northwest, ten inches of snow and sleet lashed down on New York City and vicinity yesterday with a fury that has not been equalled in years.

It stemmed street and railroad traffic, uprooted trees, tore down sheds, killed four persons, injured six, drove vessels ashore, snapped hundreds of telegraph poles and threw them on railroad tracks, plunged cities in darkness and played havoc with telegraph communication, cutting this city off from the South and West.

Worse is expected to-day when another storm on the way from Cape Hatteras, is scheduled by the Weather Bureau to come right over the city.

A drop of twenty degrees in temperature is coming and will freeze into a solid layer of ice the thick blanket of slush that lays over everything, making the burden of Commissioner Fetherston treble great and wasting the \$1,000,000 already expended to clear the city's streets.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company estimated last night that on its lines alone there were between twenty-five and thirty trains stalled between this city and Philadelphia, while the Philadelphia & Reading was in equally as bad shape. The last train to arrive from New York over the Pennsylvania reached Philadelphia at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while the Reading had not had a train from this city since 3:15 p. m. yesterday.

The New York Central experienced the same difficulty in operating trains. The service of all of the roads was demoralized by the breaking up of the signal system. The heavy, wet snow brought wires down and snapped them like cords.

Storm warnings cautioned all vessels to remain in port, and none left.

NO WORD FROM FOUR STEAMSHIPS.

Four ocean steamships due to arrive yesterday have not been heard from. It is supposed they are lying out to sea waiting for the gale to diminish.

Eight persons were rescued from four drifting barges in the Sound and the crew of the schooner Jacob Winslow saved after the vessel drove ashore off Block Island.

Another schooner is ashore near New London and pounding to pieces.

The city is worse off than ever, due to a strike of 14,000 extra street cleaners yesterday.

Fire alarm systems went out of operation in parts of the city and firemen patrolled the streets.

Staten Island was dark last night, when one feed wire after another broke under the burden of snow and the entire current was shut off to prevent possible loss of life.

RAILROADS AND LIGHTS
CRUSHED BY SOGGY SNOW

The storm started in the morning with rain and a high wind that increased until it was a gale. There came a drop in the temperature shortly before noon, and the rain changed to sleet and hail, and at last into thick, soggy snow, that caught and piled up, clogging everything.

Railroads began to experience difficulty early, and the delays increased until along toward evening the Jersey Central practically went out of operation and other roads were hours behind schedule. Hand signals were used on the Lackawanna when the signal systems became snow clogged.

The heavy snow broke electric feed wires in many places, and to prevent death the current was turned off, leaving many cities in darkness.

Staten Island was the first to succumb to the snow-weighted feed wire problem, and 100,000 people were left in darkness.

Newark went dark, then Jersey City, Bayonne and New Brunswick followed in rapid succession. Some hours later several towns in Westchester and Long Island were without light.

One man was killed in Newark, Louis Ferrari, eighteen years old, of No. 313 Hight street, who stumbled over a live wire near his home.

Storm Blinded Man Killed.

Another life was lost at Tarrytown, when Bruno Raffalo, blinded by the storm, crossed the railroad tracks and was struck by an express train.

The collapsing of a shed at No. 1446 First avenue killed two, one a boy of six years, John Lauro, and the other Gialano Conti, twenty-eight years old, who lived in the same house. They were entering the house when a shed over the door heavily weighted with snow collapsed and buried them.

Police hurried to the spot, and after trying to lift the shed turned in a fire alarm and called the reserves.

After struggling half an hour in the storm the shed was removed and the two taken to the East 104th street station. They were dead some time before being found. As the firemen were at work other sheds dropped, and the vicinity, which is known as the Harlem market district, was roped off by the police.

Contact with a fallen electric wire in

Newark killed a team of horses on Elizabeth avenue and stunned George Brown, who was driving.

Brooklyn Buried in Slush.

The storm raised havoc in the southern part of Brooklyn, especially in the Coney Island district. From 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon up to a late hour last night streetcar traffic was almost at a standstill. At Sea Gate, Reid avenue, Church avenue, 39th street and Bay Ridge lines suffered most, being practically tied up at 11 o'clock.

The elevated trains and the surface lines near the center of Brooklyn gave up trying to keep schedule, and during the late evening hours crawled along as best they could.

Patrolmen on the various beats were in many cases, unable to call Headquarters, owing to the damage done to the wires, and the fire alarm service was out of commission in many quarters. At Coney Island and in the Bay Ridge section firemen patrolled the streets, and a force of men was kept busy clearing the snow from about hydrants. This work was made very difficult by the high wind and increasing cold.

Fetherston Faces Strike.

With the rain in the earlier hours of the morning it looked as though the problem of snow removal would be greatly simplified, but when the temperature dropped and the rain turned to sleet the faces in Commissioner Fetherston's office became long and solemn.

Soon telephone calls came from the various districts telling that the men who had been drafted from the "army of the unemployed" into the Street Cleaning Department had struck and refused to work until the storm had abated. In some cases they abandoned the carts in the streets.

The emergency force started to work as usual in the early hours of the morning. The rain and sleet beating down upon them finally proved too much and they were forced to give up. Most of the men are poorly clad and practically all of them are unfitted to stand such a storm. When they quit their clothes were wet through, and they hurried for the cheap lodging houses and the bread lines.

By noon only the men who are regularly employed by the city for the pur-

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